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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/730,214

12/05/2003

Gregory T. Huber

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EXAMINER

LISTVOYB, GREGORY

ART UNIT

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1796

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PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/730,214	<b>Applicant(s)</b> HUBER ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> GREGORY LISTVOYB	<b>Art Unit</b> 1796	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 October 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 2-10 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 11-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)            | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)             |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application   |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>5/20/2005 and 9/12/2006</u> .                                 | 6) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>IDS 3/4/2004</u> . |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Election/Restrictions***

Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

- I. Claims 1, 11-21, drawn to polymeric dispersant, classified in class 528, subclass 350.
- II. Claims 2-10, drawn to method of preparing a polymeric dispersant, classified in class 528, subclass 350.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

Inventions I and II are related as process of making and product made. The inventions are distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) that the process as claimed can be used to make another and materially different product or (2) that the product as claimed can be made by another and materially different process (MPEP § 806.05(f)). In the instant case, imidization can proceed in different conditions, such as: with or without catalyst, in solution or in bulk, with chemical or thermal imidization, etc.

Restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper because all these inventions listed in this action are independent or distinct for the reasons given above and there would be a serious search and examination burden if restriction were not required because one or more of the following reasons apply:

- (a) the inventions have acquired a separate status in the art in view of their different classification;

- (b) the inventions have acquired a separate status in the art due to their recognized divergent subject matter;
- (c) the inventions require a different field of search (for example, searching different classes/subclasses or electronic resources, or employing different search queries);
- (d) the prior art applicable to one invention would not likely be applicable to another invention;
- (e) the inventions are likely to raise different non-prior art issues under 35 U.S.C. 101 and/or 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph.

**Applicant is advised that the reply to this requirement to be complete must include (i) an election of a invention to be examined even though the requirement may be traversed (37 CFR 1.143) and (ii) identification of the claims encompassing the elected invention.**

The election of an invention may be made with or without traverse. To reserve a right to petition, the election must be made with traverse. If the reply does not distinctly and specifically point out supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election shall be treated as an election without traverse. Traversal must be presented at the time of election in order to be considered timely. Failure to timely traverse the requirement will result in the loss of right to petition under 37 CFR 1.144. If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which of these claims are readable on the elected invention.

If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which of these claims are readable upon the elected invention.

Should applicant traverse on the ground that the inventions are not patentably distinct, applicant should submit evidence or identify such evidence now of record showing the

inventions to be obvious variants or clearly admit on the record that this is the case. In either instance, if the examiner finds one of the inventions unpatentable over the prior art, the evidence or admission may be used in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) of the other invention.

During a telephone conversation with Edward Meilman on 2/6/08 a provisional election was made with traverse to prosecute the invention of Huber et al , claims 1 and 11-21. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action. Claims 2-10 withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

The examiner has required restriction between product and process claims. Where applicant elects claims directed to the product, and the product claims are subsequently found allowable, withdrawn process claims that depend from or otherwise require all the limitations of the allowable product claim will be considered for rejoinder. All claims directed to a nonelected process invention must require all the limitations of an allowable product claim for that process invention to be rejoined.

In the event of rejoinder, the requirement for restriction between the product claims and the rejoined process claims will be withdrawn, and the rejoined process claims will be fully examined for patentability in accordance with 37 CFR 1.104. Thus, to be allowable, the rejoined claims must meet all criteria for patentability including the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 101, 102, 103 and 112. Until all claims to the elected product are found allowable, an otherwise proper restriction requirement between product claims and process claims may be maintained.

Withdrawn process claims that are not commensurate in scope with an allowable product claim will not be rejoined. See MPEP § 821.04(b). Additionally, in order to retain the right to rejoinder in accordance with the above policy, applicant is advised that the process claims should be amended during prosecution to require the limitations of the product claims. **Failure to do so may result in a loss of the right to rejoinder.** Further, note that the prohibition against double patenting rejections of 35 U.S.C. 121 does not apply where the restriction requirement is withdrawn by the examiner before the patent issues. See MPEP § 804.01.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

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Claim 15 contains the trademark/trade name BONA lacked pigments. Claim 16 contains the trademark/trade names Pigment Red49, Pigment Red 49:1 and others. Where a trademark or trade name is used in a claim as a limitation to identify or describe a particular material or product, the claim does not comply with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. See *Ex parte Simpson*, 218 USPQ 1020 (Bd. App. 1982). The claim scope is uncertain since the trademark or trade name cannot be used properly to identify any particular material or product. A trademark or trade name is used to identify a source of goods, and not the goods themselves. Thus, a trademark or trade name does not identify or describe the goods associated with the trademark or trade name. In the present case, the trademark/trade name is used to identify/describe BONA lacked pigments and Red49, Pigment Red 49:1 and others and, accordingly, the identification/description is indefinite.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 11-21 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Waters et al (WO 02/0234840, cited with equivalent US 6821335) herein WO 02/34840 in combination with Waters et al (US 5714090) herein US 5714090 .

WO 02/34840 discloses a polyalkyl benzimide polymeric dispersant for use in printing ink compositions, comprising the reaction product of a polyalkylene amine with up to C30 aliphatic chain with phthalic anhydride (see Claim 1), where colorant dispersion comprising at least 45%wt ( 5-60%wt), 0.1-15% of the dispersant (see Column 3, line 20) and having viscosity lower than 150Pas.

Note that WO 02/34840 does not teach viscosity of the dispersion, having at least 45% of colorant. However, data, presented in Tables (see Column 9 and 10) show that viscosity value at 35% of pigment content is 209 mPa, which is 0.209Pa. Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan that viscosity at 45% of colorant would not exceed 150Pa.

Note that WO 02/34840 does not teach a reaction product of polyisobutylene and 1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylic (trimellitic) anhydride.

Polyisobutylene oligomer used in the Application examined has Mn more than 500, which is comparable with C30 alkylene chain disclosed in WO 02/0234840. Therefore, the above ingredients are homologs. In accordance to MPEP 2144.09 the structural analogs are *prima facie* obvious in the absence of showing unexpected results.



US 5714090 discloses a polymeric dispersant comprising the reaction product of a diamine amine (isophorone diamine, see Example 1) or polyamine, with 1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylic (trimellitic) anhydride, which is used for the same purposes.

Note that US 5714090 does not disclose that the above reaction results in benzimide. However, the reaction conditions, which include heating up to 250C (see Column 8, line 55 and Examples) strongly suggest at least partial imidization occurs.

The difference between 1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylic and phthalic anhydride is that the former anhydride has an additional acidic group in its structure. This group can be linked to the colorant, allowing increased pigment load, while decreasing viscosity and enhancing stability of the composition.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skills in the art to use 1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylic anhydride instead of phthalic one in WO 02/34840, allowing increased colorant load, while decreasing viscosity and enhancing stability of the composition.

Regarding Claims 13-15, WO 02/34840 discloses laked organic pigments, such as naphthol pigments (Column 3, line 5).

In reference to Claim 16, WO 02/34840 does not disclose pigments listed in the claim. However, all listed pigments are well known as colorants. Thus, it is a prima facie obvious to add

a known ingredient for its known function (see *In re Linder* 173 USPQ 356). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skills in the art to use pigments listed in Claim 16 of the Application examined in WO 02/0234840.

Regarding Claim 17, WO 02/34840 does not disclose 65% colorant present.

WO 02/34840 teaches 5-60% wt of colorant.

In the relevant case law (see *Titanium Metals Corp. v. Banner*, 778 F.2d 775, 227 USPQ 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985), where Claims to titanium (Ti) alloy with 0.8% nickel (Ni) and 0.3% molybdenum (Mo) were not anticipated by, although they were held obvious over, a graph in a Russian article on Ti-Mo-Ni alloys in which the graph contained an actual data point corresponding to a Ti alloy containing 0.25% Mo and 0.75% Ni. (see also MPEP 2131.03).

Use of trimellitic anhydride of US 5714090, where acidic group can be linked to the colorant, allows increased pigment load, while decreasing viscosity and enhancing stability of the composition.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skills in the art to increase colorant load in WO 02/34840, modified with US 5714090 to 65%wt, make the composition more economically efficient.

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Regarding Claims 21, US 5714090 discloses gravure printing ink (see Column 15, line 25).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to GREGORY LISTVOYB whose telephone number is (571)272-6105. The examiner can normally be reached on 10am-7pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vasu Jagannathan can be reached on 571-272-1119. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

GL

/Rabon Sergent/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1796

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